

BOROUGH OF



GRANTHAM



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Health of the Borough

for the Year

1961

BY THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor E. Smith (Chairman)

Councillor G. R. Lee (Vice-Chairman)

Alderman J. Hardaker

Councillor W. O. Heath

Councillor M. Ogden

Councillor W. A. Ogden

Councillor A. L. Ramsden

Councillor S. Pask

Councillor T. H. Scott

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health :

C. W. SHEARER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

C. TAYLOR, (a), (b), (c), (d)

Additional Public Health Inspector

C. MATHESON, (a), (b)

- (a) Holds Certificate of Royal Society of Health or of Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Holds Certificate of Royal Society of Health as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Holds Certificate of Royal Society of Health as Smoke Inspector.
- (d) Holds Certificate of Royal Society of Health for Sanitary Science.

BOROUGH OF GRANTHAM

STATISTICS

Population (Census 1961 Preliminary Report)...	25,030
Population (Mid-year estimate)	24,970
Area of Borough	3,868 acres
Rateable Valuation (1st April, 1961)	£317,620
Sum represented by a penny rate (year ending 31st March, 1961)	£1,264

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	196	192	388
Illegitimate	7	6	13
Live Birth rate per thousand population...			16.0 (17.4)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			3.2%
STILL BIRTHS	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	2	5	7
Illegitimate	—	1	1
Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...			19.5 (18.7)
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS ...			409
INFANT MORTALITY	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	6	5	11
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths of Infants under four weeks ...	5	4	9
Deaths of Infants under one week ...	4	2	6
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			27.4 (21.4)
Legitimate			28.4
Illegitimate			0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			22.4 (15.5)
Early Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births			14.9
Peri-natal mortality rate			34.2
MATERNAL MORTALITY	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Deaths from Maternal causes			0
Maternal deaths per 1,000 total births ...			0 (0.33)
DEATHS	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of deaths	148	138	286
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population...			11.4
Corrected (for age and sex) death rate ...			11.1 (12.0)

Figures in brackets are average for England and Wales

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

16, St. Peter's Hill,
Grantham.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Grantham.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health, vital statistics and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year 1961.

The Infant Mortality Rate was the highest since 1956 and was above the National Average. Nine of the eleven deaths of infants were due to prematurity or congenital malformation (see Table, page 7). Unfortunately, we do not know the underlying causes of these conditions or why the incidence varies greatly from year to year.

The Borough again remained free of Poliomyelitis. A few years ago, (see my reports for 1957 and 1958) we welcomed the Salk Vaccine as our first effective weapon against this disease. Now the Salk Vaccine is being superseded by the even more effective Sabin (oral) Vaccine — so rapid has been scientific progress in this field. In my report for 1960 I pointed out the danger of further outbreaks, and unfortunately such an outbreak did occur in Hull in 1961. Again I urge all those eligible to be immunised — with the new vaccine it does not even involve an injection.

In December, 1961, Smallpox broke out in England, being brought in by immigrants from Pakistan. Fortunately the disease did not spread to the Grantham area, but many extra duties fell on the Health Department such as investigation of possible contacts. Arrangements were made for the vaccination of those in the greatest danger, e.g., Hospital and other Health Service staffs, transport cafe personnel and those having business in the affected areas. As immigration of Asians to this country seems likely to increase, we must expect the danger of Smallpox outbreaks to continue. It is clearly not possible to vaccinate the whole population at regular intervals as is done in the Forces. As a practicable scheme I suggest that all children should be vaccinated during their first year and again at about the age of seven. As many adults are re-vaccinated for various reasons, e.g., service in the Forces and foreign travel, there would probably be a reasonable level of immunity among the population.

The table of Cancer Deaths shows that once again Lung Cancer caused more deaths among males than all other forms of Cancer together. I do not intend to elaborate on this tragic theme, partly because I did so at some length in last year's report, and partly because the subject has at last received the publicity it deserves at National level.

In November, 1961 it was found necessary to remove an old lady to an Institution under the compulsory powers provided by the National Assistance Act, 1948. These powers are, of course, used only as a last resort. In this case the old lady was living in insanitary conditions and repeated efforts had been made to persuade her to enter an Institution voluntarily, but without success.

The following three paragraphs are included by direction of the Ministry of Health.

Water Supply :—This is provided by the Grantham Waterworks Company and is adequate in quantity and satisfactory in quality. Twenty-four samples of the water supply were taken and found satisfactory on bacteriological examination. The raw water was not sampled as the waterworks are outside the Borough. A report of chemical analysis is given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. No evidence of plumbo-solvent action is known. No action was required in respect of contamination. All houses in the Borough are supplied with water direct from mains except for a very few which are supplied from shallow wells.

Public Swimming Baths :—There are two open-air Public Swimming Baths in the Borough, in Dysart Park and Wyndham Park (these are open only in the summer). Both are filled with water taken from the River Witham. The water is filtered and chlorinated, and is pumped through continuously. Six bacteriological samples were taken, three from each bath, and all were satisfactory.

Sewerage :—The Sewage from the Borough is disposed of at the Borough Sewage Farm, Marston, about five miles away, the effluent passing into the River Witham. The system is adequate in that it provides sewage disposal by water carriage for almost the whole town.

Common Lodging Houses :—There are none in the town.

A comprehensive account of the Department's work in the field of housing, food hygiene and other environmental matters, follows in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Four further Smoke Control Orders were confirmed during the year. The Borough Abattoir was closed on December 31st, 1961 soon to be replaced by a new building erected by the Grantham and District Butchers' Association.

I have to thank all members of the Council, colleagues in other departments, and all in the Public Health Department, for their continued interest, courtesy, and unfailing help throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

CHARLES W. SHEARER.

ANALYSIS OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DEATHS

Notifications received during the year

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	5	—	—
Pneumonia	8	—	16
Measles	460	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	14	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Erysipelas	4	—	—
Dysentery	1	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	9	9	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—
Total	501	10	16

Age Distribution of the Notified Infectious Diseases

	Not known	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and over	Total
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Pneumonia	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8
Measles	2	3	41	56	54	58	241	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	460
Encephalitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	2	2	1	1	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	9
Paratyphoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Meningococcal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total	7	6	43	58	56	60	251	5	3	5	3	—	1	...	3	501

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1961	Male	Female
All causes	148	138
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	—	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	16	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	16
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	2
Diabetes	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	15	25
Coronary disease, angina	21	8
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1
Other heart disease	25	23
Other circulatory disease	9	15
Influenza	2	1
Pneumonia	8	8
Bronchitis	6	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	15
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1
All other accidents	4	1
Suicide	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	Deaths during 1961				New cases during 1961			
	Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0— 1 year ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
35—45 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 years ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 years ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and over ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Not known ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	6	2	—	—

INFANT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES

7

CAUSE OF DEATHS	Under one day	1—7 days	1—4 weeks	Total Under 4 weeks	1—3 Months	3—12 Months	Total Under 1 Year
Premature Birth	3	2	—	5	—	—	5
Malformation	—	1	2	3	—	1	4
Birth Injuries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia & Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis & Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
TOTAL	3	3	3	9	—	2	11

DEATHS FROM CANCER

	Cancer of :						
	Breast	Stomach	Lung, Bronchus	Uterus	All other sites	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
Male	—	8	16	—	5	29	
Female	3	1	2	3	16	25	
Total	3	9	18	3	21	54	2.2

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 — ANNUAL REPORT OF M.O.H.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	No Mechanical Power			
	20	5	—	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	Mechanical Power			
	139	57	1	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Outworkers) ...	—	—	—	—
Total ...	159	62	1	—

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including those relating to Outwork) Section 9	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	2	2	1	—	—

OUTWORKERS

Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2) for making etc., of Wearing Apparel is one.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

NURSING IN THE HOME

Home nursing and domiciliary midwifery is carried out by the District Nurses. Arrangements are made through family doctors or through the office at 40, Westgate.

HOME HELPS

Help for cases of illness and maternity cases is provided through the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, 40, Westgate.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

The Grantham General Hospital and the Hillview Hospital, Dysart Road, cater for the needs of the area.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS

Maternity accommodation is provided at the above two hospitals.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS

There being no Isolation Hospital in the immediate neighbourhood, accommodation when required has to be sought in neighbouring areas.

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS

Sanatorium treatment for cases requiring it is arranged by the Regional Hospital Board, who are now responsible for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

(a) PROVIDED BY THE KESTIVEN COUNTY COUNCIL :

Child Welfare :

The Clinic, 40 Westgate—three clinics weekly, doctor in attendance Tuesday afternoon. Methodist Church Hall, Harrowby Lane—clinic every Wednesday afternoon, doctor in attendance thrice a month. The Clinic, Beaconfield—clinic every Thursday afternoon, doctor in attendance once a month, also Mothercraft Clinic every Monday afternoon.

Diphtheria Immunisation :

At the Child Welfare Clinic on Tuesday afternoons. Free immunisation can also be arranged with general practitioners.

School Clinics :

Beaconfield. Minor ailments daily 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. Doctor in attendance Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. Specialist services by appointment.

Day Nursery :

The Day Nursery, St. Catherine's Road, provides for children of working parents.

(b) PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL AUTHORITY :

Tuberculosis :

A weekly session is held by the Chest Physician in the Grantham Hospital Out-Patients' Department, on Monday morning.

Venereal Diseases :

A weekly session is held in the Out-Patients' Department of Grantham Hospital on Wednesdays at 10 a.m., and on Fridays (males only) from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(c) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION :

Beaconfield Clinic, second Tuesday of month, 2 p.m. to 3 p.m., and fourth Tuesday, 7 to 8 p.m.

LABORATORY FACILITIES :

Bacteriological investigations are amply provided for by the Public Health Laboratory, St. Anne's Road, Lincoln. All necessary chemical analyses are done by Mr. W. W. Taylor, Public Analyst, Nottingham.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Grantham.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the sanitary circumstances of the district and the activities of the department for the year 1961.

Good progress was made in all branches of work for which the department is responsible, in particular slum clearance proceeded satisfactorily, the first smoke control areas came into operation, the abattoir controlled by the Council was closed and the Grantham and District Abattoir Co., Ltd., commenced the erection of a new abattoir. Other comments and statistics are given under the customary headings.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The refuse collection service continued to expand with gradual new building development taking place. A weekly schedule was maintained throughout the Borough, and this was due in no small measure to the conscientious efforts of the employees engaged on this work. The five day working week which was operating in the summer months was also operated for the first time in the winter months without any detriment to the efficiency of the service.

Full and serious consideration was given to a comprehensive report submitted to the Health Committee on the various methods of collecting refuse with special reference to the paper sack system, and its merits and cost of introducing and operating the system; unfortunately, financial implications outweighed other considerations and it was found necessary to defer adoption of this particular system. The present system in Grantham is economical but does not conform to the principle of dustless collection; a more hygienic service could be introduced but not without increased costs.

All refuse was disposed of at Sudbrook tip. With the exception of a small tip fire no troubles were experienced; the long haul to this tip does add to the cost of the service and makes comparison of costs with other towns unrealistic. Although no refuse was disposed of at Belton Lane tip, considerable time and money was expended in transporting soil to cover three acres of land and finally grassing it down ready for handing it back to the owners. This land has proved a useful standby for the Council to economically dispose of refuse and the landowner should now derive some benefit from the reclamation of what was a very marshy site.

The following quantities of salvage materials were sold during 1961 :—

	T.	C.	Qr.
Mixed Waste Paper and Cardboard...	310	15	1
Rags, Woollens and Sacking ...	7	11	1
Scrap Iron, Non Ferrous Metals, Tins, Tyres and Accumulators	11	3	2
	329	10	0

WATER SUPPLY

Twenty-four samples were taken from the town water supply which is provided by the Grantham Waterworks Company; all were reported to be of satisfactory bacterial quality; the supply was also adequate in quantity, no restrictions being imposed by the Company on the use of water. Method of treatment is preliminary filtration followed by alumina dosing and chlorination, sedimentation, rapid gravity and slow sand filtration followed by final chloramination.

The latest report by the Public Analyst upon a sample of the public water supply is as follows :—

Sample No.	1
Supplied from :	Towns Main
ANALYSIS—Per million parts :—	
Chemical	
Total Solids dried at 180°C	450.00
Suspended Matter	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	31.95
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	5.77
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.004
Free and saline Ammonia	0.080
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.048
Temporary Hardness	180.00
Permanent Hardness	116.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.20
pH value	7.90
Appearance	Clear and Bright
Odour	None
Taste and Colour	Normal
Heavy Metals	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C in 72 hrs.	3
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 24 hrs.	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 37°C in 48 hrs.	3
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C in 48 hrs.	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C in 48 hrs.	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls

OPINION

At the time of sampling this water satisfied the standard of bacterial quality required by the Ministry of Health; this water was also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Improvements have been made to the sewerage system at the foot of Somerby Hill and Bridge End Road to remedy nuisances caused by surcharging during storm periods. The Health Committee also gave consideration to the surcharging of the sewer in Albert Street during heavy storms and this matter remains under investigation. New sewers were constructed in the Harlaxton Road and Dysart Road areas where new housing development is taking place.

A considerable number of visits were made in connection with drainage of premises; this work has increased now that advantage is being taken of improvement grants for provision of bathrooms and indoor toilets.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The problems arising from parking of caravans on waste land in various parts of the town have not been solved, but the Council being aware of the need for a properly controlled caravan site seems to be favourably inclined to an area of land at Alma Park being developed for this purpose.

Ninety visits were made during the year to deal with unauthorised stationing of moveable dwellings on sites where neither water supply nor sanitation was available.

No licences were issued under the above Act; in December one application received for a site licence for twelve caravans was agreed to by the Borough Council for a period of twenty years, but planning permission was refused by the Town Planning Authority; an appeal lodged by the applicant against the latter decision was dismissed.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rat infestations were more prevalent during the past year than for some considerable time, this apparently being a common experience throughout the whole of the county. Householders took full advantage of the free service provided by the Council and the Rodent Officer promptly investigated and dealt with all complaints

lodged at the office. Statistics relating to this work are tabulated below.

	Council property	Dwelling property	Business property	Agri- cultural property	Total
No. of properties surveyed	17	507	124	4	652
No. found to be infested with rats or mice ...	4	197	72	—	273
No. treated for rats or mice	4	197	72	—	273
No. of visits made for the purpose of treating properties ...	16	596	231	—	843

Treatment of sewers was carried out twice during the year.

From 17.4.61 to 26.4.61			From 25.9.61 to 5.10.61		
No. of manholes pre-baited with sausage Rusk ..	..	229	No. of manholes treated with Warfarin .. ..	..	211
No. found to be infested ..	..	48	No. found to be infested ..	..	37
No. of pre-baits laid ..	..	277			
No. of manholes poison baited with zinc phosphide ..	..	48			

RENT ACT, 1957

No action was called for under this Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

The first Smoke Control Orders came into operation on 1st October, viz., the Earlesfield Smoke Control Order, 1959 and the Beacon Lane Smoke Control Order, 1959. Four other Orders were confirmed by the Minister and will operate from 1st October, 1962. They are the Harrowby No. 1 Smoke Control Order covering 110.5 acres and 820 dwellings, the Dysart Road No. 1 Smoke Control Order covering an area of 229.45 acres with at present about 50 houses, the Dysart Road No. 2 Smoke Control Order covering 13.785 acres and having at the present time only two houses completed and the Manthorpe Road Smoke Control Order having an area of 171.65 acres upon which building has not yet commenced. So far the areas dealt with are mainly new development,

the cost to the Council has been on the low side, and the procedure for bringing an area into operation is slow; at the present rate of progress it will be many years before Grantham is completely smokeless.

Atmospheric pollution from the railway sidings in Springfield Road is undoubtedly a serious matter in this locality, and it has not been an uncommon occurrence to see excessive smoke pouring from locomotives both at the railway station and in the sidings. In my report for the year 1956 I made a comment that the most noticeable pollution which occurs in this borough arises from the railway. Since the passing of the Clean Air Act one assumed that there would be some progressive improvement towards lessening the pollution from locomotives in this area, but it would appear from general observations that such is not the case; the time has arrived when, in my opinion, the Health Committee might well direct its attention to this source of pollution.

Two industrial firms were notified of excessive smoke emission and requested to comply with the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER MATERIALS ACT, 1951

Materials submitted for analysis under the above Act were :—

- 1 sample of Washed Brown Rugging
- 1 sample of Black Fibre
- 1 sample of Coir Fibre described as Willow Fibre
- 1 sample of Layered Felt
- 1 sample of Jute described as Washed Felt.

All were found to comply with the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Only three visits were made under Section 38; no complaints were received of shop assistants working under unsatisfactory conditions.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Four complaints were received of nuisance caused by noise; these included noise created by a water cooling tank at a local factory, chimes on a mobile food shop, and barking dogs; in three instances informal action brought about the abatement of the nuisance, but legal proceedings were instituted to secure the abatement of nuisance from noisy animals, a Nuisance Order being made by the Magistrate's Court in this particular case.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE
DURING 1961

Complaints reported to the Public Health Department	..	301
Inspection of dwellings where nuisances were found	..	184
Inspection of other premises where nuisances were found	..	37
Inspection of premises upon complaint where no nuisances were found	.. .. .	14
Re-visits to properties under notice or work in progress	...	1,620
Inspection of houses (Housing Act, 1957)	.. .. .	25
Re-inspection of houses (Housing Act, 1957)	.. .. .	57
Visits in connection with overcrowding	.. .. .	14
Houses measured up for 'Permitted Numbers'	.. .. .	—
Visits in connection with Improvements Grants	.. .. .	72
Visits in connection with House Survey (Alma Park)	..	15
Visits in connection with Drainage of premises and revisits	..	510
New Drains Tested	.. .. .	66
Old Drains Tested	.. .. .	16
Visits to Bakehouses	.. .. .	42
„ „ dairies and milk shops	.. .. .	22
„ „ ice-cream premises	.. .. .	106
„ „ miscellaneous foodstores and food preparing rooms		172
„ „ factories (with mechanical power)	.. .. .	57
„ „ factories (with no mechanical power)	.. .. .	5
„ „ factories (re means of fire escape)	.. .. .	—
„ „ outworkers' premises	.. .. .	—
„ „ fried fish shops	.. .. .	56
„ „ markets, shops and stalls	.. .. .	48
„ „ offensive trade premises	.. .. .	6
„ „ dwelling vans and revisits	.. .. .	90
„ „ verminous premises	.. .. .	14
„ „ rat infested lands and premises	.. .. .	48
„ „ cafes and cafe kitchens	.. .. .	55
„ „ cinemas and places of public entertainment	..	1
Visits in connection with Rent Act 1957	.. .. .	—

Visits to shops (Shops Act, 1950, Section 38)	.. ..	3
„ „ slaughterhouse .. ..	.. ..	536
„ „ meat purveyors and cooked food or 'making-up' premises .. ..	.. ..	129
Visits in connection with smoke abatement .. ..	.. ..	18
„ „ „ „ refuse collection and disposal ..	..	167
„ „ „ „ infectious disease and suspected food poisoning and revisits ..	..	24
Inspection of licensed premises .. ..	.. ..	136
Number of interviews with builders or owners, etc. ..	..	302
„ „ samples of water taken for analysis ..	..	24
„ „ statutory notices served .. ..	.. ..	5
Visits in connection with proposed Smoke Control Areas ...		44
„ „ „ „ Noise Nuisance ... ..	...	30
Miscellaneous visits ... ..	...	137

Legal Proceedings were taken in four instances for non-compliance with Abatement Notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLY.

(a) THE MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1959.

Milk Distributors :—

Number on Register at 1st January, 1961	... ..	42
Number on Register at 31st December, 1961	... ..	45
Number of Distributors' Licences issued	... ..	4

Dairy Premises :—

Number on Register at 1st January, 1961	... ..	1
Number on Register at 31st December, 1961	... ..	1

(b) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of samples of Pasteurised Milk taken ... ..	...	19
Number found to be satisfactory ... ..	...	19
Number of samples of Sterilised Milk taken ... ..	...	6
Number found to be satisfactory ... ..	...	6

(c) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Number of samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk ... ..	...	22
Number found to be satisfactory ... ..	...	22

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

(a) SAMPLES OF FOOD.

The following information regarding samples of food taken in Grantham during 1961 has been supplied by Mr. E. T. Hawley, Chief County Weights and Measures Inspector :—

The articles sampled in Grantham were :—

Aspirin	1	Meat paste	4
Butter	3	Milk	44
Chocolate, drinking ...	1	Milk-shake syrup ..	1
Coffee	1	Pork luncheon meat ...	1
Confectionery	3	Preserves	2
Cheese	2	Rennet	1
Creamed rice	1	Saccharin tablets ...	1
Digestive mints	1	Sausages pork	1
Fish paste	2	Sweetex powder	1
Glace cherries	1	Soft drinks	4
Ice cream	8	Tinned fruit	2
Ice lollie syrup	2	Vermicelli	1
Margarine	1	Vinegar	1
Cream	4		—
		TOTAL	95

No legal action was found to be necessary in respect of these samples.

(b) MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

	Manu- facture and Sale of Ice Cream	Sale of Loose Ice Cream	Sale of Pre-Packed Ice Cream
Premises registered 1st Jan. 1961	1	26	77
Premises registered during the year	—	—	2
Registrations cancelled due to cessation of business ...	—	—	—
Premises registered 31st Dec. 1961	1	26	79

A considerable number of samples of ice cream were taken and as indicated below, the results were highly satisfactory :—

Result of Bacteriological Samples (Methylene Blue Test) :—

Number classified in Grade 1	... 119
Number classified in Grade 2	... 48
Number classified in Grade 3	... 1
Total number of samples taken	... 168

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

One of the major functions of the department is the inspection of food shops, stores, and preparation rooms, and as in past years routine inspections were carried out in order to see that the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 were being observed and to give advice thereon. Where necessary occupiers were written to and below is a list of contraventions found and improvements made at various food premises.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of offences by a market stallholder for having food on the ground, failing to display a name and address, and for smoking while handling food; the fines imposed were £10, £1, and £3 respectively.

Number of premises or vans without hand basin or hot water supply...	26
Number of food premises with defective table tops ...	8
Number of food premises where food was so placed as to involve risk of contamination ...	3
Number of premises requiring cleansing and redecoration ...	26
Number of premises found without soap, nail brushes and clean towels ...	12
Number of premises found in need of structural alterations and repairs ...	44
Number of premises not providing first aid equipment ...	10
Number of instances of persons smoking while handling food	4

The number of various types of food premises are given below :—

Number of butchers' shops and premises registered for the preparation of sausages and meat products ...	26
Number of fish frying premises ...	12
Number of bakehouses ...	19
Number of wet fish premises ...	5
Number of cafes and snack bars ...	12
Number of factory canteens and other catering premises ...	10
Number of grocery and miscellaneous stores...	88
Number of licensed premises ...	47

Premises where improvements were effected in 1961 are tabulated below :—

Improvements Effected	Meat Purveyors and cooked meat premises	Bakehouses	Fish Frying Premises	Cafes, Factory Canteens and Hotels	Other food Shops and stores	Market Stalls	Licensed Premises	Total
Cleansed and Redecorated	2	4	4	6	8	2	—	26
Sink and/or Hand Basin and/or Hot Water supply provided	10	8	2	4	—	—	2	26
New Table tops provided	—	2	—	4	2	—	—	8
“Wash Hands” notice provided adjacent to W.C.	4	2	2	2	2	—	—	12
First Aid equipment provided	—	2	—	2	6	—	—	10
Nailbrushes, soap and towels provided	2	6	—	2	2	—	—	12
Structural alterations & repairs effected	2	2	—	4	6	—	30	44
Name and address displayed	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Otherwise Hygienically improved	4	8	—	2	4	8	14	40

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The Statutory Report of slaughterhouses facilities made in accordance with Section 3(1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was approved by the Ministry, and the operative date for the coming into operation of the remainder of the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 was fixed for the 1st January, 1962. In consequence the slaughterhouse operated by the Borough Council was closed on the 31st December, 1961.

The Grantham and District Butchers' Association submitted a plan for the erection of a new abattoir and at the end of the year the building was almost complete and ready for use. This abattoir will meet the needs of the borough and the surrounding rural district and its construction and lay-out should ensure the dressing of carcasses under most hygienic conditions and represents considerable advance-

ment upon conditions which have prevailed in this town during past years. It is satisfactory to record this kind of progress particularly when one realises that prior to the war there were as many as seventeen private slaughterhouses within the borough, many of which, from a hygienic standpoint, were not suitable for the operations conducted therein.

Post-mortem inspection of all animals slaughtered during the year was carried out, and the decline of the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle is worthy of mention.

Statistics relating to meat inspection are given below :—

	Cattle (ex. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	660	8	5	3,386	2,069
Number inspected	660	8	5	3,386	2,069

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS

Whole Carcases condemned	2	—	—	6	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	209	—	—	7	36
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	31.9	—	—	.38	1.38

TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	1.01

CYSTICERCOSIS

Carcases of which some part or organ was affected	4	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—
Generalized or totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of Cysticercus Bovis	0.601	—	—	—	—

The entire carcasses and organs of the following animals were condemned for the reasons stated :—

1 Sheep	...	...	Emaciation and Fever
1 Pig ...	...	...	Oedema
1 Sheep	...	...	Oedema and emaciation
1 Beast	...	...	Ill-bled. Congestion of tissue
1 Beast	...	...	Jaundice. Emaciation. Dropsy
1 Pig ...	...	...	Generalized T.B.
1 Ewe	...	...	Emaciation and dropsy
1 Pig ...	...	...	Pyæmia
1 Sheep	...	...	Metritis
1 Lamb	...	...	Moribund
1 Lamb	...	...	Oedema and Moribund

The entire weight of meat and offals condemned as unfit for human consumption was : — 2 tons 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 4 lbs., of which 2 cwt. 25 lbs. was affected with Tuberculosis.

Other miscellaneous food commodities inspected and condemned as being unfit for human consumption included :—

Jars, Cans and packets of food	...	...	587
Miscellaneous Meat Products	...	...	114 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	7 lbs.
Fish ...	...	...	238 lbs.
Cereals	...	...	3 packets
Pork Pies	...	...	1
Sugar...	...	...	28 lbs.
Margarine	...	...	3 lbs.
Madeira Cake	...	...	1
Orange Crush	...	...	3 bottles
Coconut Biscuits and Confectionery	...	...	420 lbs.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The number of licensed slaughtermen on the Register at 31st December, 1961 was eight.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

The general condition of the public conveniences in the town, particularly the London Road conveniences was the subject of quite a few complaints made by both local residents and by visitors passing through the town; dirty conditions and inadequate lighting of the conveniences were the chief cause of complaint, and it is most undesirable that this type of complaint should be received.

The Health Committee was made aware that better maintenance and some structural improvements to certain conveniences were needed, and it was decided that these matters should receive attention. At the same time it is regrettable to record that much wanton damage is done to public conveniences, and such damage is costly to rectify as well as discouraging to an authority which is trying to provide decent facilities for the public.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Details of inspections made and defects found are tabulated on pages 8 and 9.

HOUSING STATISTICS

The second five year slum clearance programme was commenced towards the end of 1960, and a further 25 individual houses were dealt with during 1961 as follows :—

HOUSING ACT, 1957 — SECTION 16

<i>Date of Demolition Order</i>	<i>Date of Closing Order</i>	<i>Addresses</i>
16.2.61		1, 2, 3 and 4 Brownlow Yard
		5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 Church Street
	4.4.61	35, 36 and 37 Welby Street
	(Undertaking not to re-let)	
	4.12.61	10 New Street
	22.12.61	11 and 12 New Row
22.12.61		20 Welby Street

In addition to the above houses the following dwellings acquired by the Council were certified to be unfit for human habitation, viz., 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Malt Hill and The Orchards, Great North Road.

Other housing statistics of interest are as follows :—

Number of houses demolished during the year ...	44
Number of new dwellings built by the Council ...	{ 44 houses 14 bungalows
Number of new dwellings built by private enterprise	82
Number of houses visited upon complaint of overcrowding	8
Number of houses found to be overcrowded ...	3
Number of cases of overcrowding relieved by the Council during the year	2
Number of families re-housed from unfit houses during the year	33
Number of families re-housed from unfit houses since December, 1955... ..	247
Number of dwellings at Alma Park demolished...	34
Number of families re-housed from unfit dwellings at Alma Park during the year	67

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. TAYLOR.

